

# THE RELIGIOUS MUSEUM.

"DO GOOD IN THY GOOD PLEASURE UNTO ZION —PS. li. 18.

EDITED BY THE REV. ROBERT F. N. SMITH, OF NORTHUMBERLAND, (PA.)

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## BIBLE SOCIETIES.

From the Christian Herald.

### BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Fourteenth Report.

(Continued from page 38.)

The Auxiliary Bible Societies at Amboyna and Penang, (or Prince of Wales's Island) as also the branch at Malacca, are, according to their respective means and opportunities, assisting to impart the holy scriptures, in the native languages, to Christians and Heathens. The want of the scriptures at Amboyna may be painfully inferred, from the fact of a Malay Bible having in November, 1816, fetched at a public sale 16 Spanish dollars, (upwards of 10*l*. sterling.) What provision has been made, both in London and Calcutta, for remedying this want, has already been stated.

The Penang Bible Society commenced its proceedings by ordering a supply of the scriptures in the English, Portuguese, Dutch, Malayan, Bengalee, Telinga, and Tamil languages, from the Depository of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society; with which Institution it was more particularly formed to co-operate in order the better to realize its design of rendering the island of Penang the medium of distributing the holy scriptures among the more eastern islands and nations of Asia.

From Malacca the principle intelligence respects the printing and distribution of the Chinese Scriptures.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison, early in last year, directed 9000 copies of his Chinese translation of the New Testament, together with certain portions of the Pentateuch, translated by himself and the Rev. Mr. Milne, to be printed at Malacca; not considering it prudent to print them at Canton. Of the preceding editions, Mr. Milne had made a very extensive, and, in many instances, successful distribution, particularly in Java, Penang, and Malacca. Of the effect produced in Java, a very interesting account was given in a letter from the late Rev. Mr. Supper, annexed to the Thirteenth Report.

In Penang, Mr. Milne estimates the number of Chinese settlers at 8000; and he observes, that, in the course of his distribution, he did not meet with one who did not thankfully receive a New Testament from his hands.

In Malacca Mr. Milne has found many openings for putting the Chinese Scriptures into hopeful circulation. By the communication which it maintains with those places in the Archipelago, where the Chinese reside; with

various parts of Cochin China, and Siam, where multitudes of Chinese are settled; and even with three provinces of China itself, opportunities occur, of which Mr. Milne has diligently availed himself, and by a due use of which, much good it is hoped may hereafter be accomplished.

To forward an object of such magnitude and interest, your committee have granted an additional 1000*l*.; and they feel persuaded that, in so doing, they shall obtain the hearty concurrence of every Member of the Society.

To these Asiatic details, your committee have the satisfaction to add the pleasing and memorable fact, that a Bible Society has been formed at Sydney, in Port Jackson, under the designation of "The Auxiliary Bible Society of New South Wales." At the institution of this Society, (which took place on the 7th of March, 1817, his excellency the Governor, who presided, explained, to a numerous assembly of officers, gentlemen, and private individuals, the nature of the proposed establishment, which he thought himself bound to support, "as a man and a Christian." The Rev. Samuel Marsden, Senior Chaplain, his honor the Judge Advocate, and other respectable individuals, took part in the proceedings; and the formation of the Society was followed by some practical arrangements for carrying its object into effect, as well as by a subscription of more than 300*l*. Of this sum 150*l*. have been remitted to your Society, accompanied with a respectful communication from his excellency Governor Macquarie; acknowledging the receipt of 4000 Bibles and Testaments, sent out by your Society for the use of the Colonists, "which," adds the Governor, "they stood greatly in need of, and will be most thankful to receive on any terms." His excellency gives, at the same time, an account of the judicious measures which he had adopted for effecting their proper distribution. On the whole, when it is considered, under what circumstances, and for what end, this remote settlement was formed, the degree of prosperity which it has attained, and the geographical position which it occupies, your committee cannot but regard the establishment of the New South Wales Auxiliary Bible Society as an event of considerable moment; and anticipate, from its future operations, great moral benefit, not only to the Colony itself, but to the other parts of New Holland, and the adjacent Islands, with which it may hereafter cultivate a friendly communication.

Africa, though, from the peculiar circumstances of that Continent, requiring more than almost any portion of the globe the sort of instruction which the scriptures are designed to convey, as hitherto derived little benefit, comparatively, from the institution of Bible Societies. By that at Sierra Leone, your committee have reason to believe, as much has been done as its situation and circumstances would

allow; and it is some consolation, in the dearth of materials from that Continent in general, to be able to state, that a contribution in gold dust, (amounting in pecuniary value to 103*l*. 1*l*s. 7*d*.) has been transmitted from the officers of the African Company, on the Gold Coast, to promote the objects of your Society.

Encouraged by these appearances, in concurrence with the sure word of prophecy, your committee will cherish a hope that the day may not be distant, when the light, now hovering on this vast continent, will penetrate into the interior; and dissipate the awful delusion under which nearly one hundred and fifty millions of human beings do homage to the grossest idolatry, and the most demoralizing imposture.

To the Auxiliary Bible Societies, previously existing in British North America, the following have been added since the last Report.

1. The Auxiliary Bible Society of Niagara, in Upper Canada.

Among the resolutions passed at the formation of this Society, (which took place at a meeting in the Church, The Rev. Robert Addison in the chair,) it was specially determined, that the committee request the Board of Education to direct the master of every parish school in this district, to examine how many of the inhabitants, where he teaches, are in possession of Bibles and Testaments, and to report the same to this committee; and that a Bible Association be promoted wherever there is a school.

The establishment of this Society may be hailed as a useful opening for the entrance of the scriptures into a quarter where they are much needed: there being "reason to apprehend," (as the Society itself states,) "that a large majority of the back settlers are without the Sacred Volume."

2. The Prince Edward's Island Bible Society.

3. The Midland District, Upper Canada, Auxiliary Bible Society.

The District from which this Society derives its name, and which it is designed to operate, is one of the ten Civil Divisions of Upper Canada. It extends from the north eastern extremity, or outlet of Lake Ontario, south westerly about half the length of the Lake, and comprehends one of the most populous portions of the province.

The seat of the Society is Ernest-Town, situated on the Lake shore.

From St. John's Newfoundland, satisfactory accounts have been received of the distribution of the Scriptures sent out by your Society for the inhabitants of that Island.

The Moravian Missionaries on the Coast of Labrador are proceeding diligently with the completion of the translation of the New Testament into the Esquimaux language. In the mean time, the parts already printed, (the four gospels, and Acts of the Apostles,) are perused



with great interest, and thankfulness, by the Christian Esquimaux. Of this a very gratifying assurance was received from two of the Missionaries, (one of whom had ministered more than thirty-one years in Labrador,) who attended your committee, by desire, in the costume of the natives, and expressed the gratitude of their Esquimaux congregations with great simplicity and feeling—[*To be continued.*]

#### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of this society acknowledges the receipt of \$2,951 75, for the month of August.

The king of Denmark has lately given 4000 rix banco dollars to the Copenhagen Bible Society.

#### MISSIONS.

SPEECHES of the Rev. Dr. Bogue and the Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, delivered at the 24th annual meeting of "The Missionary Society instituted in the year 1795, usually called *The London Missionary Society.*"

Dr. BOGUE moved, that the Report be received, approved, and printed, according to the discretion of the directors.

The Doctor began by expressing that he felt a difficulty in speaking on a subject, part of which related to himself: he therefore moved, that "Every other part of the report should be received." I doubt not, said he, that what you have heard, relating to the progress of the Gospel, will fill every heart with the liveliest joy. We are met on a most solemn occasion, and should consider ourselves in the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ, engaged to promote his cause in the world, and to extend the borders of his kingdom to the remotest ends of the earth. And I trust there has been many a prayer offered up, that a double portion of the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon us, and that we may speak, and hear, on subjects relating to Missions, with all that solemnity, and with all that ardent zeal for advancing the cause of Christ, which those who are redeemed by his blood ought to feel.

We met in this place at the commencement of the society, in the year 1795. Those of us that were then present, may recollect what were then our feelings. And what are they now? Have we been disappointed? No; far from it. We have reason to adore the goodness of God, that the Saviour has smiled upon our undertaking, and displayed the highest approbation of it. What has been contained in the report, presents to us a most delightful scene. And that report is strengthened by a letter which I have received from the missionaries themselves; and when I read of their diligence in learning languages, of their zeal in preaching, of their pains in translating the Scriptures, and their care to circulate tracts, and to establish schools, and of their interesting journeys to distant places to preach the gospel, I count it a matter of the liveliest joy. I have no fear relating to ultimate success. Here are the means employed, and the promise of God has secured to us his blessing.

Some think there is nothing done until they hear of success. But suppose a ship were lying at anchor in the harbor, day after day—a ship that is sea-worthy, and well manned, and laden with a cargo of the finest wheat, for a distant part of the world, to feed the needy in-

habitants—an ignorant landsman might say, "Why continue here so long? She will never be able to reach the destined port?" A sailor might reply, "Do you not know that the wind has been contrary?—by-and-by it will be favorable, and then we shall make progress."—Now, thus it is with respect to the success of the gospel. Where its ministers are laboring we may expect, with confidence and assurance, that when all is prepared, the Spirit of God will breathe on our labor, and then glorious effects will be produced.

But while we have the joy of witnessing extensive and diligent labors, we have also the joy of remarkable success. What a scene is presented in "the Society Isles!"—the most unlikely of the human race, for savageness, sensuality, and every thing that degrades the human character—the most unlikely people, according to all human appearance, to be converted. What praise is due to those men who waited so patiently, and did not wait in vain. And now such a scene is presented as the world has not of late years brought to view. Idolatry is renounced; fifty places of worship have been erected in the island of Tahiti alone; and the other islands are embracing the gospel; casting away their gods, which are no gods; the Sabbath is observed—family worship attended to; thousands learning to read. What a picture!—what delightful prospects! Who, after this, will doubt the success of missions, and say "the time is not come for the Lord's house to be built?"

The accounts from South Africa contain likewise the most pleasing prospects. They present to us the rudest of the human race, in various places, embracing the gospel, cultivating their fields, becoming rational beings, as well as Christians; and advancing their comfort in this world, while they enjoy a prospect of happiness in the world to come. O! what a blessing, is the gospel to mankind even in the present life.

There are two different ways in which God works with respect to the success of the gospel. Sometimes he grants success at first. No sooner is the gospel preached, than conversions take place. At other times a missionary may appear to labor in vain, but it is not in vain.—All that time truths are entering into the mind, enlightening and working upon the conscience; and afterwards, by the blessing of God upon their labors, conversions have followed close upon another; and the great head of the church has shewed this, that the minister was not before laboring in vain; but that he was breaking up the fallow ground, and the field was preparing for that crop which afterwards covered it. This should encourage us, and excite in us a spirit of prayer, that the blessing of God may attend the cause of missions.

We have great encouragement to proceed, and ground of congratulation, in what our eyes have seen, as to the labors and success of our missionaries, and that the spirit of the Christian world has been aroused to unite in this work of advancing the kingdom of Christ. How many societies have sprung up since ours! We have stirred up the spirit of Christians abroad—In Holland, in Switzerland, in Germany, and above all, in America! And how many have been stirred up at home? One denomination and class has been establishing a Missionary Society after another, until, shall I say? the last has now appeared: and the dignitaries of the established church are preparing, on a large and extensive scale, to send missionaries to India and Ceylon. May God

give them success! Who will speak against missions now, and call them enthusiastic? It is no small thing that the minds and dispositions of men are so changed; if we go on, at this rate, we know not where we shall stop; there will be the adding of one thing to another, until that glorious season, when all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God. We are now surrounded by many other Missionary Societies; and that consideration imposes duties upon us, to behave aright to those that are members of the same family. Here let us not be wanting. We shall go straight forward in the path of duty, and not be jostled out of the way by any, but pursue those methods we consider the Gospel teaches us, in order to carry on our plans, for the advancement of the cause of Christ in the world. But while we do this, let us shew a pleasant disposition to others. Let us beware of boasting—let us not cry, We are the people—we are the fittest to translate the scriptures, and promote missions. Away with such contemptible boastings as these! Let us, with humility and gratitude, acknowledge all the success with which God is pleased to favor us, but let there be no spirit of boasting. Nor should there be any detracting from others. We are not rivals, we are fellow-laborers of the same master, and should have the spirit of brethren.—How mean should we be, saying, Such a Missionary Society has this bad thing, and the other bad thing—away with such a spirit as this. There will be faults in missionaries of all denominations; all will have their mistakes, and they will become wiser by the events that occur.

And let us not withhold from any the due fame that they are entitled to. It is unbecoming to have a niggardly spirit, and to withhold due praise from others, because they labor not with us. A very wise and good proposal was made by our respected friend, respecting an alteration in the name of the Society. When it was instituted, it stood nearly alone—it was a *General Society*, and the name was by no means improper; but other Societies have arisen. It is now highly proper that we should take a name that may not be thought assuming or improper. Let us seek to maintain a spirit of good will to all. I endeavor to inculcate on the missionaries a liberal spirit, free, affectionate; to act according to their own judgment; not to be warped by any, but to maintain affection to all. And I desire them not to shew a mean, paltry spirit—to proselyte others, in foreign countries, to their own peculiar opinions in lesser matters; but to consider others as brethren, to let them follow their own judgment; and to act in all things with a dignity that becomes the servants of the Lord Jesus Christ. We are peculiarly called to this, because our society is not a *sectarian society*, but a *Christian* one, grounded on the general principles of the gospel. We send not out missionaries to establish any one sect or denomination, but to form their converts according to that method they think the most agreeable to the word of God. As then we stand on vantage ground as to the liberality of our principles, let it be manifested in the liberality of our conduct. If we are to have any emulation, let it be to excel. If we can excel in a laudable, Christian way, then we do right. Let us seek to excel in the wisdom of our plans, in the choice of our fields of labor, in the piety and qualifications of our Missionaries—and, above all, let us labor to excel in the fervor of our prayers that the glorious Gospel may be spread from the rising



to the setting of the sun, and that our missionaries may have a double portion of the Spirit upon them, and their labors be crowned with the most extensive success. I move that the Report, &c.

*Rev. Mr. Wardlaw.*—I rise, sir, most cordially, to second the motion which has now been made, with the addition of that part of it which the venerable tutor of the academy where the missionaries are trained, has modestly omitted. We embrace, therefore, the whole of the motion. That the Report, in all its parts, be received, adopted, and circulated, for the information of the Christian community.

The report which we have heard, sir, appears to me as a practical commentary on a similitude used in the Scriptures, the full meaning of which we cannot, perhaps, in our colder climate, perfectly appreciate. It is better understood in warmer climates, as my African friend beside me (Mr. Campbell) has often observed: "as cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." We have been hearing good news, which must excite, in every Christian bosom, the feelings of wonder, love, and praise. And were there no other reason why this report should be printed and circulated, than that we may communicate to our fellow Christians our own feelings of delight, that would be sufficient. But we have a more important reason than even this, which is, that by the communication of such intelligence as that we have now heard, we are to keep alive, and to stimulate the zeal and liberality of the Christian community. Addresses may be delivered, and addresses may be printed and circulated; but after all, I apprehend that facts are the best arguments, and the most powerful stimulants. And when we exhibit such facts to the public as have now come before ourselves, we apprehend it will be impossible for those who feel as Christians to withhold their zealous efforts and liberal contributions for the further aid of this glorious cause.

Thirteen years ago, sir, I had the pleasure of being present at the annual meeting of this society; and it is now my delight to witness the increasing interest which since that time has been excited. The meeting was then held in a place comparatively small; and I am not sure whether that place was entirely filled. I rejoice that there is now, as this large assembly proves, so much more extensive an interest felt in this metropolis, in the cause of Christian missions. I rejoice in the increased regard paid to the objects of this society. And I cannot think of this great metropolis without remembering the words of the Christian poet—

"O! thou resort and mart of all the earth,  
Checker'd with all complexions of mankind,  
And spotted with all crimes, in whom I see  
Much that I love, and more that I admire,  
And all that I abhor!"

And I cannot, in repeating these words, fail to observe, how delighted that Christian poet would have been, had he lived to the present hour, and seen so much more in this metropolis, both of what he loved and what he admired; and with what pleasure he would have swept the lyre of poetry in sounding the praises of the Bible and Missionary Societies, and the success with which the Most High has crowned their efforts.

I have often thought of the stimulus that has been given to the whole surrounding Christian world by the institutions that have within these few years been formed in this country. When

we look around, and see the immense influence of Bible Societies and Missionary Societies, and Tract Societies throughout the whole earth, what British bosom does not glow, and bound with transport, to recollect that the impulse which has set all this moral machinery in motion was given in Britain? Who does not rejoice, that the trumpet that has called forth this immense army of the living God, whose banner is the cross—whose march is silent and rapid—whose conquests are bloodless, and final triumphs sure—was sounded from the shores of his native island? There was a time, in the ministry of our Saviour, when certain Greeks said to Philip, "Sir, we would see Jesus."—And when the message was delivered to the blessed Redeemer, he said, "The hour is come, that the Son of man should be glorified: verily, verily, I say unto you, except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit. The corn of wheat fell into the ground, and died, and brought forth much fruit. The little handful that arose from it, was sown on the tops of the mountains of Judea; and it has shaken in the course of time with prosperous fruit; and the whole earth is now filled with its abundant produce. We rejoice in the extension of the Saviour's kingdom; we rejoice that, while engaged in it, we have no reason to doubt with regard to its issue. Who can now call in question the propriety of missionary exertions? or, who will now dispute the propriety of carrying forward those exertions with increasing vigor and enlargement of operation? We rejoice in anticipating a period, when all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God: when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. I believe from my heart that, when the Saviour uttered the words which I before alluded to, he had present to his all-comprehensive mind a complete view of the history of the progress of the church to the close of time; that he saw the success of his Gospel, which was soon to appear on the day of Pentecost, and darted forward his omniscient eye, through successive generations, taking in all the labors of this and other Societies, and the effects thence resulting, even to the final consummation of all things, when a multitude which no man can number shall be gathered out of all kingdoms, and people, and nations, and tongues, to celebrate the riches of redeeming grace.

#### CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

From the Boston Recorder.

An abstract of the Tenth Report of the "London Society for the Conversion of the Jews."

This Report is too long for insertion entire, and too encouraging to be passed over. The following outlines will gratify the friends of an institution, whose design is to enrich the Gentiles, by bringing in the "fullness of the Jews."

Some Auxiliary Societies, and smaller Associations have united themselves to the parent institution, since the last General Meeting. Particularly, a society formed for Colchester and Essex which has remitted 432l. 11s. 3d. sterling, to the funds, and the Norwich society has remitted 250l. Penny Associations have been formed in the Isle of Man, and in Guernsey; and in various other parts of the kingdom favorable dispositions have been excited, and zeal revived, where misrepresentations and objections had exerted a chilling influence. One hundred pounds had been received from the la-

dies' Auxiliary Society in Calcutta, and one hundred pounds from the Ladies' Auxiliary Society in Boston. Two hundred pounds had been received in contributions from the Edinburgh Bible Society, and eight hundred pounds from six individuals.

The Society's FINANCES have greatly improved. Its debts are fully discharged. A system of strict economy is vigorously pursued.

The amount of the fund for building schools for the Jewish children is nearly 1100l.;—three boys and six girls have been admitted during the past year; three girls withdrawn by their friends; and the whole number now in the schools is thirty six boys, and thirty three girls.

The Monthly Lecture to Christians on subjects relative to the Jews at St. Swithin's London Stone, has been continued. The Monthly Lecture at Fly Chapel to the Jews, has been superceded by a Quarterly Lecture to the Christians on the subject connected with Jewish conversion, at the same Chapel; and an occasional Lecture has been opened at the Parish Church of St. Catharine Cree, Leadenhall street, which has hitherto been attended by many Jews.

A Series of Tracts, eight in number, have been published by the Society for the use of the Jews. An edition of Mrs. H. Adams's *History of the Jews*, will shortly be issued from the Society press.

The visiting committee have continued to administer relief, and spiritual instruction to sick and distressed Jews at their own habitations.

The first entire edition of the Hebrew Testament was published in September last, and was immediately disposed of. Nearly 3500 copies have been issued, for the use of four, six, or eight millions of Jews; and, what are these among so many! A second edition has been commenced, on stereotype plates, and probably before this time is completed. An edition of Luther's German New Testament, in the Rabbinical or German Hebrew Character, for the benefit of the Jews inhabiting Germany, Poland, and the neighboring countries, had been resolved on in committee, and funds only were wanting to carry the resolution into effect.

The Report proceeds to state several instances in which the exertions of the Society have been signally blessed. Most of these have at different times appeared in the Recorder. The zeal and success of the Rev. Mr. Way, Rev. S. Cox, and Rev. N. Solomon, in their continental tour, undertaken to ascertain the state of the Jews in different nations, and to judge of the most probable means for their conversion, are spoken of, in the highest terms. It appears that many of the Jews are not only willing to receive, but anxious to read and understand the New Testament Scriptures; that not a few profess their belief in Christ as a true prophet, though they inconsistently decline hailing him as a promised Messiah; and that a large body of the most enlightened and respectable among them reject the Talmud as a system of blasphemy and absurdity, and acknowledge the necessity of a radical change in their religious customs. We close this abstract with the concluding observations of the committee that drew up the Report.

"1. The committee from abroad combine in furnishing attestation to this most important fact—that a spirit of religious enquiry is spreading itself among the Jews in various and widely distant parts of the globe: in Holland, in Germany, in Prussia, in Tartary, in India. In several instances this spirit has openly man-



ifested itself; and there is strong reason to believe that in a still greater number of instances it is secretly at work—silently diffusing its influence, till the period shall arrive, when Divine Providence shall open a way for its general disclosure.

"2. It appears, likewise, that amongst considerable bodies of the Jewish nation, especially in the northern provinces of continental Europe, even where little of the genuine spirit of christian truth has yet begun to operate, circumstances have recently occurred, which indicate a general diminution of prejudice, and a gradual removal of those barriers which have hitherto precluded the friendly approach of christianity.

"3. The most satisfactory evidence is afforded that christians are every where beginning to make a more lively interest in the spiritual state of the Jews. Men of piety in opposite hemispheres, without any communication with each other, or with this Society, (of the existence of which they were ignorant till after they had become sensible of the vast importance of such an Institution) have been excited, at one and the same time, to compassion and exertion in behalf of the scattered descendants of Abraham. Your committee would ask, whence originate the simultaneous, independent movements, but with him from whom "all good counsels and all just works do proceed," and who, in the plenitude of his wisdom and vastness of his condescension, sees fit to employ human agents in accomplishing the purposes of his goodness? And arduous as is the work of Jewish conversion—though the discouragements are manifold, though the obstacles to it are insuperable to human power or sagacity, your committee cannot doubt that God will provide means to effect it, since he has graciously called forth the united prayers of his people for its accomplishment.

"From the prayers of good men in behalf of this Institution, your committee derive their greatest encouragement to go forward with the work assigned them.—"God bless the Society and its glorious work!" is the devout supplication of men of prayer in Saxony. The prayer is echoed from America,—responsive petitions rise from India. Your committee humbly say, Amen! to these prayers, and call upon you to unite in fervent intercessions for the Society, "that the spirit of the Lord may rest upon it, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord; that so it may be his honored instrument in "preparing the way of the Lord, and making straight in the desert a highway for our God."

#### PERSIA.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. D. Schmid, of Madras.

"—But by far the most remarkable thing which I heard is, that there is a number of about 50,000 persons in Persia, called *Soplas*, who, about ten or twelve years ago, openly renounced Mahomedanism, abolished circumcision, established separate places of worship, and adopted a peculiar dress, to distinguish themselves from Mahomedans. They are said to speak highly of Christ; to revere the Scriptures; and, on the whole, as the [Armenian] Vicar expressed it, "to come into the Christian way." They would receive copies of the Bible, and especially of the New Testament, with the greatest joy and gratitude; and would support with the greatest zeal all attempts to

enlighten the Persian nation. They have their most learned teachers in Shiraz. They have a book in the Persian language, containing their religious principles, which the Vicar promised to procure me for my perusal. Are these not wonderful accounts? Are these not mighty calls to be diligent in the work of the Lord?"

[Missionary Register.]

#### THE CONTRAST.

Paganism and Christianity among the same people near Juggernaut.

Numbers of Pilgrims die on the road, and their bodies generally remain unburied. The dogs, jackalls and vultures seem here to live on human prey. The vultures exhibit a shocking *tameness*. The obscene animals will not leave the body, sometimes until we come close to them.—Where ever I turn my eyes I meet death in some shape or other.

I beheld another distressing scene this morning, at the *Place of Skulls*—a poor woman lying dead, or nearly dead, and her two children by her, looking at the dogs and vultures, which were near, and which sometimes begin their attacks before the pilgrim be quite dead. The people passed by without noticing the children. I asked them where was their home? They said they had no home but where mother was. O! there is no pity at Juggernaut, no mercy, no tenderness of heart, in Moloch's kingdom.

[Buchanan.]

O! miserable sight! I have found the pathway stopped up by the sick and wounded people, perishing with hunger, and that in a populous neighborhood, where numbers pass by, some singing, others talking, but none shewing mercy; as though they were dying weeds, and not dying men.

Bap. Miss.

Tanjore. On Sunday, three sermons were preached in three different languages, in the church built by Mr. Swartz—I was surprised here at the sound of the iron pen, engraving the Palmyra leaf.—Mr. Kohloff assured me that some of the elder students and catechists will not lose a word of the preacher, if he speaks deliberately. As I returned from the church, I saw the Christian families going back, in crowds, into the country, and the boys looking at their ollas (palm leaves). *What a contrast* thought I, is this to the scene at Juggernaut. Here there is becoming dress, humane affections, and rational discourse. I see here no skulls, no self-torture, no self murder, no dogs and vultures tearing human flesh. Here the Christian virtues are found in exercise by the feeble-minded Hindoos.

Buchanan.

#### EDUCATION OF HEATHEN YOUTH.

The juvenile society (of Wilmington, Del.) for the education of Heathen youth in India, has sent or is about to send to Mr. May, \$30, to aid in this important work. The boy to be educated they name "THOMAS READ" in honor of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Read of that borough, formerly Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place.

#### Fund for maintaining the Widows and Orphans of Missionaries.

One thousand pounds sterling have been appropriated by the Trustees of the London Evangelical Magazine for laying the basis of a fund for providing for the widows and orphans of such Missionaries as shall die in the service

of the Society, usually called "The London Missionary Society."

#### ANDOVER COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

It may be gratifying to the friends of Theological science to learn that a new building is now nearly completed, for the use of the Theological Seminary at Andover. Its length 94 feet, width 40 feet. The building is 3 stories in height, and the part of it to be appropriated for the Chapel, will occupy two stories, and will finish 60 by 36 feet. The library room is in the third story, of the same length and breadth as the Chapel—There are also 3 lecture rooms, 1 in each story, 36 by 20 feet. The building is surmounted by an elegant cupola, and is finished with a clock of superior workmanship, with a dial in front and rear of the building. In point of materials and elegance, this edifice is said to vie with any in the U. States. The foundation is also laid for rebuilding Phillip's Academy, which is to be 30 feet by 40, and two stories high.

Newb. Herald.

#### POETRY.

Composed for the Anniversary of the Missionary Society; by J. MONTGOMERY, Esq. and sung at Spa Fields Chapel, May 14, 1818.

"Let there be light:"—thus spake the word;  
"The word was God;"—and there was light."

—Still the creative voice is heard;  
A day is born from every night.

And every night shall turn to day,  
While months, and nights and ages roll:

—But we have seen a brighter ray  
Dawn on the chaos of the soul.

Nor we alone; its 'wakening smiles  
Have broke the gloom of Nature's sleep:  
The word hath reach'd the Western Isles;  
The spirit moves on yonder deep.

Already from the dust of death,  
Man in his maker's image stands;  
Once more inhales immortal breath,  
And stretches forth to heaven his hands.

From day to day, before our eyes,  
Grows and extends the work begun:  
When shall the new creation rise  
On every land beneath the sun?

When, in the Sabbath of his love,  
Shall God from all his labours rest;  
And bending from his throne above,  
Again pronounce his creatures blest?

As sang the morning stars of old,  
Shouted the sons of God for joy.  
His widening reign while we behold,  
Let praise and prayer our tongues employ.

Till the redeem'd, in every clime,  
Yea, all that breathe, and move, and live,  
To Christ, thro' every age of time,  
The kingdom, power and glory give.

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